

ST. BARTHOLOMEW
JUNE 1, 2025
THE ASCENSION OF THE
LORD



FATHER CODY'S NOTES & ANNOUNCEMENTS:

- Congratulation to Beau Shroyer for receiving the Sacrament of Confirmation on May 4th. Please continue to the pray for him.
- Dcn. Dillon Armstrong will be ordained a priest on Friday, June 27, at 3 pm at the Cathedral. Please consider going to this ordination both to support him and encourage him.
- The Parish Clean-up day is scheduled for Wednesday, June 18th from 4-8 pm. A list of tasks that need to be completed are on the bulletin board. Please consider coming to the clean-up day or taking on one or more of the tasks for the good of our church.
- Please stay tuned for youth events this summer.

If you have anything to add to the announcements or bulletin please reach out to Father Cody.



VOCATIONS PRAYER

Lord Jesus, we ask your special blessing on those preparing for the priesthood in our seminaries. We pray that they will grow in faith, hope and love. Give them courage and perseverance and be their constant companion as they prepare to serve you and your people with the fire of your love. Make them holy as you are holy. Amen.

Seminarians

Dcn. Dillon Armstrong, John Cooney, Kaleb Mitchell, Riley Helgoe, Brett Rotz, Jamie Severson, Anthony Olmes, James Semling, Carter Anderson, Shae Bills, Matt Keck, Carson Gorton, and Jake

St. Bartholomew Calendar	
Sun. 6/1/25	Solemnity of the Ascension of the Lord The Rosary: 8:30—9am Confession: 8:30—8:50am Mass: 9:00 am
Mon. 6/2/25	
Tues. 6/3/25	
Wed. 6/4/25	Daily Mass—11:00am
Thurs. 6/5/25	
Fri. 6/6/25	
Sat. 6/7/25	
Sun. 6/8/25	Pentecost The Rosary: 8:30—9am Confession: 8:30—8:50am Mass: 9:00am

PARISH INFORMATION

Pastor: Fr. Cody Williams

Email: stbartholomew@gmail.com

Website: stbartholomewmt.org

Phone Number: 406-547-3737

Father Cody's Cell: 406-465-7895

Baptism: Contact Parish Office

Weddings: Contact Parish Office **at least 6 month advance notice is needed to complete marriage preparation.**

Scripture Readings

Solemnity of the Ascension of the Lord

June 1, 2025

Reading 1: Acts 1:1-11

Resp. Psalm: 47:2-3, 6-7, 8-9

Reading 2: Ephesians 1:17-23

Gospel: Luke 24:46-53

MASS SCHEDULE

Confessions on Sunday from 8:30—8:50 am
or by appointment

Sunday Rosary: 8:30 am

Sunday Mass: 9 am

Wednesday Mass: 11 am

This year we approved a budget that requires a much higher amount of income than we have budgeted for many years. This increase in income was due largely to the increasing costs of basic needs like insurance premiums and the costs of running a parish. Each week I will include in the bulletin the amount of money we brought in through the offertory as well as the amount we are above or below our goal for that point in the year. The annual goal is \$51,000 with a weekly average need of \$1000.

Weekly Collection totals:

5/6/25—\$1739.00

5/11/25—\$1427.00

5/18/25—\$1483.29

5/25/25—1184.00

Thank you for your generous support of
St. Bartholomew!

Basics of Catholicism Part 86—History of the Sacrament of Holy Orders

The Jewish priesthood represents the most common elements found in any society. First, the priests formed a class or group separated from everyone else by a rite called ordination. Although the all-male priesthood of the Jewish faith is not the most common form (many polytheistic religions had some form of female priesthood), it was the law of the Jewish people. Therefore, only males could become priests and take on the role and life of a priest. Second, the rite of ordination separated them from the rest of the people. Every religion has some form of rite or ritual through which a person became a priest. Some tribal religions required a mystical experience to prove the merits of the person. Other religions chose the people from amongst their own. Regardless, each religion has a way of marking the person as set-apart for this role. In the Jewish faith, the ordination rite required several steps. First, the man was washed clean with water and a sin offering of a bull was made on his behalf. Once the sin offering and cleansing was complete, the man would then be anointed with oil which would cover him. Following the anointing, he would be clothed in the priestly garments and offer his own thanksgiving sacrifice. Third, the priestly order is set-apart from the rest of society. Even in Greco-Roman religions, priests did not perform the normal functions of everyone else. They did not work, they did not have to participate in military or civic services, the government or temple paid for their livelihood, and they were protected from accusations. If, however, they committed a crime, the penalty was much harsher. Priests of all religions were held to a very high standard and expected to live a life of purity, dedication, and mirror the virtues of the god(s) they served. Jewish priests were held in the same regard. They were not allowed to perform manual labor, did not have land, the people provided for their needs, and they were exalted above everyone but the king. The priests were the only people who could openly challenge the king.

Jewish priesthood has two ranks. The first rank, as indicated above, is called the Aaronic priest. The household of Aaron were the only members of Jewish society who were allowed to become priests. No one else could ever become a priest. This tribe had no land, no source of income, and God commanded the people to provide for their needs. The Aaronic priesthood was responsible for Temple sacrifices, electing the high priest, performing Temple duties like offering incense and the prayers of the people, and maintaining the Temple. The second level of priesthood is called the Levitical Priesthood. The Tribe of Levi has a secondary role to the Aaronic Priesthood but a necessary one. The Aaronic Priesthood was not large enough to carry out all the necessary functions of the Jewish religion so the Tribe of Levi was commissioned to be their helpers in a secondary priesthood. This secondary priesthood could offer sacrifices in local towns like sin or thanksgiving offerings, they helped with the administration of the Temple, taught the people, and offered incense and prayers. The land controlled by each tribe was required to set aside a chunk of land for the Levites to live in so that they could perform their necessary role. These two types of priests were the main elements of Jewish religion and the context through which we understand Jesus' role in Salvation History, the Jewish faith, and the Christian faith.

Fr. Cody Williams



**Church
Clean-UP**

**P arish
Clean-up
Day
Thurs.
June 18,
4– 8 pm**

